

and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, sugar corn. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not declared.

On June 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7394. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. * * * v. 70 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10244. I. S. No. 2590-r. S. No. W-331.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 70 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, consigned by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, O., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 14, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of copaiba flavored with methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, and bladder trouble, and that the statements, borne on the cartons and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7395. Misbranding of Injection Malydor. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Injection Malydor. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10245. I. S. No. 2586-r. S. No. W-342.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of Injection Malydor, consigned by the Williams Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 18, 1918, and December 16, 1918, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of boric acid, phenol, a zinc salt, glycerin, acetanilid, and unidentified plant material.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment for venereal diseases and piles, and that the